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Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Fourth session
New York, 16-27 May 2005
Agenda item 3 (a)
Special theme: Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: (a) Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals: "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger", to be addressed under the following thematic approach of combating poverty: good practices and barriers to implementation

Draft recommendations submitted by the Rapporteur

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues notes that the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in connection with indigenous peoples must be viewed within the broader context of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which brings together the three basic aims of the Charter of the United Nations: peace and security, economic and social development, and human rights. Indigenous peoples have the right to benefit from the Millennium Development Goals and from other goals and aspirations contained in the Millennium Declaration to the same extent as all others. Indigenous and tribal peoples are lagging behind other parts of the population in the achievement of the goals in most, if not all, the countries in which they live, and indigenous and tribal women commonly face additional gender-based disadvantages and discrimination.

2. The Forum therefore notes with concern that indigenous issues are often absent from Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction processes and from Millennium Development Goals reports and poverty reduction strategy papers. The Forum is concerned that, unless the particular situation of indigenous peoples are adequately taken into account, some Millennium Development Goals processes may lead to accelerated loss of lands and natural resources for indigenous peoples, and thus of their means of subsistence and their displacement, as well as to accelerated assimilation and erosion of their culture.

3. The Forum recalls the recommendations made at its first three sessions on economic and social development, as well as on indigenous children, indigenous women and the other areas of its mandate, and stresses that those recommendations are valid and important towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

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4. In connection with Millennium Development Goal 1, "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger", the Forum wishes to draw particular attention to pertinent recommendations made at its first three sessions.[1]

5. The Forum makes the additional recommendations set out below.

Framework and capacity-building

6. In implementing the Millennium Development Goals, States should ensure the absolute prohibition of racial discrimination and, where appropriate, should promote multicultural policies, affirmative action and special measures necessary for poverty reduction among indigenous communities.

7. States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should support the efforts of indigenous peoples to build, articulate and implement their visions of development. They should provide adequate funding, technical and institutional support and training to enable indigenous peoples to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and for indigenous peoples to participate effectively in the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of policies, programmes and projects.

8. States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia and the media should promote national dialogues, including through the establishment of institutional frameworks, as appropriate, in order to bring together indigenous peoples' perspectives and priorities for sustainable human development and their expectations regarding the Millennium Development Goals. Indigenous peoples' institutions and processes, where they exist, should be respected during these dialogues.

9. The human rights-based approach to development should be operationalized by States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, including the international financial institutions, and should be the framework underpinning Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategies, programmes and activities. The recognition of indigenous peoples as distinct peoples and the respect for their individual and collective human rights, rights to lands and territories and sustainable use of natural resources are crucial for achieving a just and sustainable solution to the widespread poverty in their midst. Relevant international treaties, such as International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169, common article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which declares that "no people shall be deprived of its own means of subsistence", as well as bilateral State-indigenous treaties or accords, should be implemented to ensure compliance and implementation.

10. Member States, the United Nations system, bodies and funds should consider the definitions of extreme poverty by indigenous peoples and in this regard should refer to the report of the independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 23* (E/2002/43/Rev.1), para. 25 (f); ibid., *2003, Supplement No. 23* (E/2003/43), paras. 8 and 9, 15, 38 and 41-44; ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43), paras. 9, 14, 57 and 58, 61, 64, 67, 69 and 70, and 72.

(E/CN.4/2005/49). Poverty indicators based on indigenous peoples' own perception of their situation and experiences should be developed, jointly with indigenous peoples.

11. Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should develop programmes, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, to build the capacity and awareness of their staff to better understand and address indigenous issues.

Implementation and monitoring

12. The impact of the implementation of Millennium Development Goals on indigenous peoples should be assessed and reported in Millennium Development Goals country reports and other relevant reports by States and the United Nations system. Progressive assessment of the situation of indigenous peoples in the process of implementation of the Millennium Development Goals should be reflected in the Millennium Development Goals country reports. Guidelines for the preparation of the Millennium Development Goals reports should be refined to ensure that the poverty situation of indigenous peoples is integrated. The Millennium Development Goals country reports should be prepared, where relevant, with the full participation of indigenous peoples.

13. The common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework, poverty reduction strategy papers, country strategy papers and other development processes, national or international, should ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, including indigenous women and, as relevant, indigenous children and youth.

14. The United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations and donor agencies should implement, at the country level, existing policies on indigenous peoples or develop such policies if they do not exist.

15. Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should, within the context of the 2005 Millennium Development Goals review and beyond, develop disaggregated data and information on indigenous peoples, in partnership with indigenous peoples. This should include a budget analysis to determine the amount of resources allotted to indigenous peoples. The Forum recommends to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean that it to continue and strengthen its efforts regarding the production, elaboration and use of relevant information from population censuses, household surveys and other adequate sources, jointly with indigenous peoples, aiming at improving socio-economic conditions and active participation of indigenous peoples in the development process throughout the Latin American and the Caribbean region.

16. States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in designing and formulation of poverty reduction strategies as well as in the implementation and monitoring processes, and should make them visible in poverty reduction strategies, programmes and activities. Rights to indigenous land, forest and natural resources should be clearly identified in poverty reduction strategy papers documents, the role of indigenous peoples should be specified and the control by indigenous peoples

over traditional land, forest, natural resources and decisions on the type of development should be acknowledged.

17. Relations between development agencies and the organizations of indigenous peoples should be direct and not relayed through intermediate institutions of the dominant society.

18. States should recognize the rights of indigenous peoples to food security and the sustainable production and consumption of healthy and nutritious foods by using appropriate sustainable technology. There is a particular need to ensure that indigenous peoples who depend on marine and terrestrial resources be supported in protecting those resources.

19. States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes should mobilize support for indigenous peoples who are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters.

Other follow-up

20. The Forum welcomes resolution 49/7 of the Commission of the Status of Women, entitled "Indigenous women beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action", adopted in March 2005, and recommends to the United Nations system and Governments to implement that resolution.

21. The Forum calls on the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue its support to the national indigenous peoples biodiversity participatory mechanisms of the small island developing states through the Convention's island and biodiversity project and indigenous peoples programme, in the promotion of sustainable biodiversity.

22. The Forum encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to emphasize support for the responsible use of culturally appropriate agricultural inputs and technology so as to protect the traditional livelihoods, such as small-scale agriculture, shifting cultivation and pastoralism.

23. The Forum recommends that immediate steps be taken within the framework of the Commission on Sustainable Development to protect water from privatization and from bilateral and multilateral governmental agreements and other incursions that affect the integrity of waters and impoverish communities, particularly indigenous women. The Forum recommends that the Commission appoint a special rapporteur for the protection of water to gather testimony directly from indigenous communities of the world impacted by or targeted for water privatization, diversion, toxic contamination, pollution, commodification and other environmental injustices that damage natural and potable water supplies.

24. The Forum recommends the full participation of indigenous peoples at the upcoming World Water Forum to be held in Mexico City in 2006, and the inclusion of indigenous rights and perspectives on water in that conference.

25. The Forum recommends that the ILO, with the participation of interested parties, including indigenous peoples' organizations (the United Nations system, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Rural Development) conduct a workshop on capacity-building for the capacity development of indigenous communities to ensure that Millennium Development Goals are implemented appropriately for indigenous peoples.

26. The Forum recommends that FAO work further on the development of cultural indicators for identifying priorities and criteria and methodologies for the right to food and food security, with the participation of indigenous peoples, taking into account the protection of indigenous peoples' traditional foods systems and livelihoods. The threats to sustaining such systems, such as monoculture cash crop production, mineral extraction, environmental contamination and genetically modified seeds and technology, should be addressed.

27. The Forum, recognizing the contributions of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and FAO in reducing rural poverty and their experience of good practices, recommends that they consider operational guidelines on indigenous peoples and a framework tool for advocacy for promoting indigenous rights and development and achieving international development goals which emerged from international conferences, summits and conventions which are relevant for indigenous peoples.

28. The Forum recommends that the precautionary principle undergirds and the regulation of the introduction of technologies, such as genetically modified crops which includes GURT, or the terminator seed technology the Biosafety Protocol of the Convention on Biological Diversity, be implemented.

29. The Forum, taking note with appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights joint publication entitled "Indigenous peoples' right to adequate housing: a global overview", recommends that UN-Habitat, jointly with the Office of the High Commissioner, organize an expert group meeting in 2006 to review the status of progress on indigenous peoples' housing rights globally and identify and document best practices, and report on the outcome and recommendations of the meeting to the Forum at its sixth session.

30. The Forum calls for the dissemination and full implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur's reports on the relationships of indigenous peoples and land rights, and on permanent sovereignty of indigenous peoples over their natural resources.

31. The Forum welcomes the offer of the World Bank to host a workshop on indigenous peoples and poverty, and looks forward to receiving the results of the workshop in its fifth session.

32. The Forum urges States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, international and regional trade bodies (such as the World Trade Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and the Common Market of the South) to undertake social and human rights impact assessments of the globalization and liberalization of trade and investments on indigenous peoples' poverty situation.

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Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
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Agenda item 3 (b)
Special theme: Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: Goal 2 of the Millennium Development Goals: "Achieve universal primary education", to be addressed under the thematic approaches of language, cultural perspectives and traditional knowledge

Draft recommendations submitted by the Rapporteur

1. In approaching Millennium Development Goal 2, "Achieve universal primary education: ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school", especially for indigenous children, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues recalls the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, the International Charter of Traditional Games and Sports and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education;

2. The Forum also recalls the Dakar Framework for Action, "Education for all: meeting our collective commitments", especially regarding indigenous children and in particular girls;

3. The Forum takes note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people to the Commission on Human Rights submitted in 2005 (E/CN.4/2005/88), the report of a seminar on education and indigenous peoples organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNESCO held in Paris (E/CN.4/2005/88/Add.4), on a workshop on higher education and indigenous peoples held in Costa Rica in 1999 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1999/5) and the minimum standards for education in emergencies, chronic crises and early reconstruction developed by the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergency, and underlines that their recommendations should be promoted through good practices throughout the United Nations system and broadly to all Member States;

4. Furthermore, the Forum expresses its conviction that Governments should adopt special measures to achieve equitable educational outcomes for indigenous

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children, especially indigenous girls, and that special emphasis is required for headstart and early childhood programmes for indigenous children;

5. The Forum wishes to draw particular attention to a number of recommendations made at its first, second and third sessions that are of particular relevance for Millennium Development Goal 2.[1]

Access to primary education

6. The Forum recognizes that:

(a) The right to education is a key instrument for achieving equitable development and respect for cultural diversity. Education is an investment in the future, a means to reduce poverty and counter discrimination;

(b) Indigenous peoples have the right, including treaty rights (as relevant) to quality primary education that is sensitive to their holistic worldviews, languages, traditional knowledge and other aspects of their cultures, which contribute to human dignity, identity and intercultural dialogue;

(c) Mother-tongue mediated bilingual education is indispensable for effective learning for indigenous children and for the reduction of dropout rates;

(d) Any efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goal 2 are likely to fail if impartial and effective implementation of culturally sensitive educational programmes, curricula and actions addressing the needs of indigenous peoples are not undertaken;

(e) Indigenous children experience particular difficulties relating to access to education of quality and sociocultural relevance at all levels. Obstacles are numerous and complex and include, among others, distance to schools, differences in lifestyles, for example, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, discrimination, violence, extreme poverty and exclusion;

(f) Education can be one of the most important tools for combating prejudice and discrimination. National curricula frequently ignore the cultures, histories and spiritual values of indigenous peoples and reinforce stereotypes;

(g) In many cases, current criteria to measure the achievement of Goal 2 regarding indigenous education are absent or are based on insufficient indicators which do not reflect indigenous educational specificities and are culturally inappropriate and insensitive.

Recommendations to Member States

7. States should:

(a) Endorse intercultural education as national policy priority to ensure equal access for indigenous children to quality and culturally appropriate primary education, as stipulated in the Convention on the Right of the Child;

(b) Increase substantially State budgetary allocations in order to meet Millennium Development Goal 2 for indigenous children;

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 23* (E/2002/43), para. 26; ibid., *2003, Supplement No. 23* (E/2003/43), relevant chapters on indigenous children and youth and education, paras. 4-25, 106, 111 and 113; and ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43), paras. 19 and 20.

(c) Increase funding for Goal 2 for indigenous children through bilateral and multilateral cooperation;

(d) Review current national curricula and textbooks to erase culturally discriminatory materials and enhance knowledge of indigenous cultures;

(e) Establish effective arrangements for the participation of indigenous parents and community members in decisions regarding the planning, delivery and evaluation of education services for their children, including in the designing and implementation of their own education at all levels, including developing appropriate teaching materials and methods;

(f) Ensure an increase in the number of indigenous persons in the educational sectors, including in policy, administration, teaching indigenous culture, history and contemporary society, indigenous languages and production of educational materials;

(g) Ensure that indigenous children have access to free primary quality education;

(h) Eliminate national policies and practices that create further difficulties for indigenous children to enjoy their right to education, such as the request for birth certificates for the enrolment of children and the refusal to accept indigenous names and traditional dress in schools;

(i) Develop bilingual and culturally appropriate primary education for indigenous children to reduce dropout rates. The mother tongue must be the first learning language and the national language the second language; curricula should reflect indigenous peoples' holistic worldviews, knowledge systems, histories, spiritual values and physical activities, physical education and sports;

(j) Recognize that isolation is a major obstacle that presents indigenous peoples from fully enjoying their right to education. States should establish best practices, such as residential or boarding schools, where they have worked positively, and mobile and seasonal schools or the use of technologies, such as remote teaching and the Internet, to reach the most isolated and remote indigenous communities;

(k) Support enrolment of indigenous persons in teacher-training programmes, colleges and relevant higher educational institutions;

(l) Develop school curricula for indigenous peoples in cooperation with other Governments at the regional level in order to maximize the sustainable use of resources in this area;

(m) Develop monitoring guidelines and indicators for achieving Goal 2 regarding indigenous children and set benchmarks in that regard.

Recommendations to the United Nations system

8. The Forum notes that the Fifth World Indigenous Education Conference will be held in New Zealand in November and December 2005, and urges UNESCO to seek to be actively involved in this conference, in particular in dissemination of information on UNESCO projects, programmes and activities relating to indigenous education and relevant to UNESCO responsibilities in pursuing Millennium Development Goal 2;

9. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other agencies should continue to support, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, intercultural and bilingual education programmes and to promote in particular the right to education, with emphasis on indigenous children; direct financial assistance to indigenous educational institutions should be considered;

10. UNESCO should provide technical assistance for the elaboration of national and regional programmes and projects on developing culturally relevant curricula and educational materials as well as pedagogy to improve the access to and quality of indigenous education in all countries with indigenous peoples;

11. UNESCO and UNICEF should continue to promote bilingual and cross-cultural education programmes for indigenous peoples and schools for girls and women's literacy programmes in Latin America, and should encourage and expand these experiences in other regions;

12. UNICEF is invited to report to the Forum at its fifth session on the result of the "25 by 2005" initiative on maximizing indigenous girls' education programmes;

13. The Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedom of indigenous people and the Special Rapporteur on the right to education are invited to work with the Forum and other United Nations agencies to promote and monitor the realization of indigenous peoples' rights to quality and culturally appropriate education, including treaty rights to education;

14. United Nations agencies involved in data-collection processes regarding the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 2 should develop indicators relevant for indigenous peoples that capture their specificities including languages, culture, values and worldviews.

To indigenous peoples

15. Indigenous communities and organizations are urged to:

(a) Establish effective arrangements for the participation of indigenous parents and community members in decision-making regarding the planning, delivery and evaluation of education services for their children;

(b) Actively participate in the monitoring of progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 2;

(c) Improve the coordination between indigenous and teachers' organizations to assess curricula gaps and improve teacher-training modules on indigenous needs.

* * *

16. The Forum invites indigenous peoples, States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to share experiences on education that represent best practices at the primary or community levels, based on indigenous cultures and traditions. The outcome of such discussions should be published and disseminated widely.

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Agenda item 6
Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Forum

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Forum

Draft decision submitted by the Rapporteur

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it approve the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Special theme: the Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: redefining the Goals.*
   (a) Millennium Development Goals development and consultation;
   (b) Cross-cutting approaches to the implementation and monitoring of the Goals.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat and other documents to be submitted by the United Nations system

* Goals 3 to 8 will be addressed through indigenous approaches to cultural diversity, traditional knowledge and human rights; this applies equally to Millennium Development Goals country reports and poverty reduction strategy papers. Goals 3 to 8 are: 3. Promote gender equality and empower women, with emphasis on violence against women; 4. Reduce child mortality; 5. Improve maternal health; 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; 7. Ensure environmental sustainability; and 8. Develop a global partnership for development.

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4. Ongoing priorities and themes:

   (a) Human rights, with special emphasis on interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of the human rights situation and fundamental freedom of indigenous people;

   (b) Indigenous children and youth (2003);

   (c) Data collection (2004);

   (d) Free, prior and informed consent (2004);

   (e) International expert meeting;

   (f) Half-day discussion on Africa;

   (g) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat and other documents to be submitted by the United Nations system

5. Future work of the Forum.

6. Draft agenda for the sixth session of the Forum.

7. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its fifth session.

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Agenda item 4 (a)
Ongoing priorities and themes: human rights, with special emphasis on an interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people

Draft recommendations submitted by Rapporteur

Introduction

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues urges the United Nations system and States to give special priority to implementing previous recommendations made by the Permanent Forum, and to take into account the cross-cutting nature of human rights issues.

2. In the formulation of its recommendations, the Permanent Forum takes particular note of, and welcomes the statement made at the fourth session of the Permanent Forum by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbour, who underlined that the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals must be rooted in human rights.

3. It further welcomes and appreciates the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, and his continuing attention to the violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples, as well as the dialogue held with the Rapporteur during the fourth session.

4. In its deliberations, and in taking careful account of many voices heard at the fourth session, the Permanent Forum notes the importance of:

(a) The need for United Nations agencies and member States to implement and monitor Millennium Development Goals with an indigenous peoples and, consequently, a human rights frame of reference;

(b) International recognition that the adoption of the draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a top priority of the United Nations agencies, Member States and indigenous peoples.

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Recommendations

5. The Permanent Forum recommends that Member States, United Nations bodies and mechanisms, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other parts of the United Nations system strengthen the machinery to address the urgent, gross and ongoing human rights violations, militarization of indigenous lands and systemic violence committed by Member States against indigenous peoples.

6. The Permanent Forum calls upon all those Member States which have not yet done so to immediately consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169.

7. The Permanent Forum calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to develop an indigenous peoples-specific development index by country to take into account the social conditions and human rights situation of indigenous peoples.

8. The Permanent Forum recommends that all Member States adhere to international human rights principles and allow freedom of movement and assembly, which is now prohibited to numerous indigenous peoples globally.

9. The Permanent Forum recommends that UN-HABITAT jointly with the OHCHR, through the United Nations Housing Rights Programme, organize an expert group meeting in 2006 to review the status of the realization process of indigenous peoples' housing rights globally, and identify and document best practices and report on the outcome and recommendations of the expert group meeting at the sixth session of the Permanent Forum.

10. The Permanent Forum recommends that all Member States, with the assistance of United Nations agencies, as necessary, develop capacity-building programmes, including curricula that have a strong human rights focus, including collective rights of indigenous peoples, across the spectrum of national educational institutions.

11. The Permanent Forum recommends that Member States investigate the alarming rate of incarceration of indigenous women and communicate their findings to the Permanent Forum.

12. The Permanent Forum calls for United Nations support for more regional forums in which indigenous peoples issues may be heard, and for the establishment of specialized regional offices where such do not exist.

13. The Permanent Forum recalls its recommendation made at its third session and recommends that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to organize a meeting in collaboration with indigenous women, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and UNDP, with the objective of beginning a process to develop and adopt a general recommendation on indigenous women.

14. The Permanent Forum recommends that Member States review their constitutions with respect to the recognition of the existence and rights of indigenous peoples, with the effective participation of indigenous peoples.

15. The Permanent Forum recommends that Member States, the intergovernmental system and the private sector respect and adhere to the principle of free, prior and informed consent in all matters affecting indigenous peoples.

16. The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations country offices make the effort to disseminate their activities in publications in indigenous languages.

17. The Permanent Forum invites the World Health Organization as lead agency on Millennium Development Goals 4, 5, and 6 with UNDP, the World Intellectual Property Organization, and other relevant agencies and States to partner with the Permanent Forum to organize, host and report to the Forum at its next session on methods, processes and best practices of integrating indigenous traditional knowledge, medicine, healing, and other health practices in mainstream health-care systems and sensitizing health personnel on protection of indigenous knowledge systems.

18. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and their families incorporate in her report the situation of indigenous migrants, especially indigenous women and children.

19. Recommends that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination present an evaluation of the implementation of the Durban Plan of Action at the sixth session of the Permanent Forum (2007) focused on indigenous peoples, especially on indigenous women.

20. The Permanent Forum recommends that States pay special attention to the situation of uncontacted indigenous peoples, peoples in voluntary isolation, and peoples in isolated and remote localities. The Forum recommends that the Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people pay special attention in his annual reports to the situation of these peoples. The Forum also recommends that the situation of these peoples become the subject of a special international meeting during the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

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Agenda item 5
Future work of the Forum

Draft recommendations submitted by the Rapporteur

Trust Fund in support of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues expresses its appreciation to all those who contributed to the Trust Fund for the support of the Forum and calls upon Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and non-governmental organizations to give generously to the Fund.

2. The Permanent Forum decides that the Bureau of the Forum will serve as the advisory council to the Voluntary Fund for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and calls upon Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and non-governmental organizations to give generously to the Fund.

Contributions and participation of representatives of intergovernmental organizations and Governments

3. The Permanent Forum invites the agencies and Governments submitting contributions also to indicate in future the challenges that they face in the implementation of the Forum's recommendations.

4. Congratulates the United Nations Development Programme for convening a productive session of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in September 2004, welcomes the expanding membership of the Inter-Agency Support Group and encourages other intergovernmental entities to join the Group, and encourages the Group to continue the practice of the participation of members of the Permanent Forum.

International and regional institutions

5. The Permanent Forum notes with satisfaction the participation of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the

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participation of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Inter-American Development Bank in inter-agency mechanisms on indigenous issues.

6. The Permanent Forum invites other international and regional institutions also to engage in cooperation with the Permanent Forum, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNAIDS, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Arctic Council, the Asian Development Bank, the African Union, the Organization of American States, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

7. The Permanent Forum reiterates the recommendations contained in the report on its second session[1] and strongly advises positive consideration of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and UNAIDS joining the Inter-Agency Support Group.

North America, the Arctic, the Pacific and Central and Eastern Europe

8. The Permanent Forum decides to devote sufficient time during its fifth session to special events for the purpose of identifying the issues, challenges and positive measures of cooperation required to improve the situation of indigenous peoples in the above-mentioned regions and invites the United Nations system, as well as relevant Governments, regional intergovernmental institutions and organizations, and indigenous peoples organizations to contribute to these special events.

Implementation and monitoring at the country level

9. The Permanent Forum recommends the designation of focal points in the United Nations country teams or the country offices of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, with a mandate to deal with indigenous issues, inter alia, to follow-up on the implementation of recommendations of the Permanent Forum, and the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

Analysis of recommendations of the first three sessions

[*This recommendation may need to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council, consultation needed*].

10. In order to facilitate its future work, the Permanent Forum decides to appoint Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the Chairperson of the Permanent Forum, and William Littlechild, member of the Permanent Forum, to prepare, without financial implications, an analytical paper with a concise thematic compilation of the recommendations of the first three sessions of the Forum, and their status of implementation at the national, regional and international levels, and to submit it to the Permanent Forum at its fifth session, in 2006.

Methodological points

11. The Permanent Forum recommends that in order to raise further awareness of indigenous peoples and the Millennium Development Goals, the Economic and

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 23* (E/2003/43-E/C.19/2003/22), para. 75.

Social Council High-level Segment to be held from 29 June to 1 July 2005, and the General Assembly Summit to be held in September 2005 allow presentations of recommendations of the Forum at its fourth session on the Millennium Development Goals by the Chairperson of the Forum.

12. The Permanent Forum decides to appoint Yuri Boychenko, member of the Permanent Forum, to prepare, without financial implications, a working paper on current practices and methods of work to be submitted at the fifth session of the Permanent Forum.

13. With a view to strengthening collaboration during the intersessional period, and further developing expert recommendations to member organizations of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, the Permanent Forum decides to increase visits by its members to these entities to carry out an in-depth analysis of the programmes, activities and operations at the international, regional and national levels.

Traditional knowledge: health and language perspectives

14. In order to promote a collaborative and complementary approach to indigenous traditional knowledge, to promote increased participation of indigenous representatives at traditional knowledge-related meetings of the United Nations system, an enhanced understanding of indigenous issues and their possible solution regarding traditional knowledge, the Forum recommends convening a United Nations inter-agency expert group meeting, with the participation of indigenous experts.

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

15. In order to mark the expected adoption of the plan of action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, the Permanent Forum decides to organize a special day of discussion on a Programme of Action during its fifth session, in 2006, and invites the Coordinator of the Decade and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to initiate the awareness-raising campaign of the Second International Decade.